

## SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD

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WHILE GENERAL GRANT was thought to be what the world called a great man, but as soon as he learned to talk and write letters he began to sink in popular estimation, and every time he has spoken or written he has sunk lower until he is today regarded as a garrulous, officious, meddling old man, whose opinions are entitled to no consideration. His letter to Senator Jones on the Conkling-Garfield controversy was uncalculated for and impudent. It injures the cause of his friend Conkling, and makes people wonder more why they ever worshiped with so much reverence his author. Senator Conkling, for many years, held Grant up, and now it is unfortunate that the former cannot induce his pen to keep his mouth shut and his hand dry.

## EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH.

The north, and especially the republican portion of it, has been in the habit of sharply criticizing the southern leaders on account of the ignorance of the masses. It has been alleged, and not without some truth, that many of the political and social evils in the south are directly traceable to the lack of educational facilities, and to the opposition to popular education that has been something of a characteristic of the better class of southern people. There were three classes in the south—the aristocrats, who owned the plantations and the negroes; the "poor white trash," as they were called, who occupied a sort of half-way position between the respectable whites and the blacks, and the slaves themselves, who, though they were human, were regarded by themselves and their owners as cattle of a little higher order than the other domestic animals about the plantation. The first named were highly educated, more for the purpose of showing that they were rich and aristocratic than with an idea to its usefulness. But their education practically stopped. The theory of education at the public expense was never popular at the south, one reason being the desire of those who had the property to mark the contrast between the classes. The poor could not educate, and being indolent and without the ambition that one observes in a more rugged climate, and also having only vague ideas of the value of learning, it is doubtful if they were anxious to obtain the benefits and advantages of education. Of course the thought of educating the blacks never entered the heads of the masters. It was rather the desire to keep them in ignorance, as they could thereby be more easily managed. Practically the south has known nothing of the free school system, except by observation, at the north. Lately, however, a change has come over the southern, and the results are highly gratifying. It is also pleasing to know that the new departure may be attributed to the southern people themselves, and has been more distinctly marked since those people have acquired control of their government affairs. It is not a carpet-bag invention from the north. Indeed, the schools of the south are now suffering from the carpet-bag rule and ruin of the country.

The mayor of Charleston, South Carolina, has presented a report from which some interesting facts are obtained. In 1850 the number of children in the public schools of the city was 4,000. These, of course, were all white, as the negroes were not taught in those days. In 1880 Charleston had in her public schools, 4,140 children, 2,071 whites and 2,069 blacks. The population in 1880 was 49,000, being very little over the number in 1850, and was about equally divided as to race. Thus, while the number of children to be educated has been doubled, the attendance has not increased. More than one-half of those of school age are without the means of public instruction, and there is neither room nor money to provide for more. The mayor clearly presents the facts, and says: "Charleston is doing more than she ever did before, and more, in comparison, than any state in the Union." This statement seems strange in connection with the comparatively small school attendance, but it is explained in the mayor's report. The assessed value of property is \$21,000,000, while in 1880 it was \$45,000,000—a reduction of more than one-half of taxable value in the face of an obligation to educate more than double the number of children. In 1880, the school tax was 8½ mills. The mayor shows that this rate is nearly as much again as that of Boston, "whose schools are models, and whose people have the world-wide reputation of giving liberally to education." In brief, the report is a pretty conclusive argument to prove that the city cannot at present educate her children, and for this reason: "The burden and evil that is upon us is the common rule of war, and the common fate of political anarchy and plunder for a term of years." What is true of Charleston is also true of the state and of the south generally. The country is impoverished and debt-burdened, and must bear the expense of educating a race made citizens by a power applied from without, and that race pays but 3 per cent. of the taxes. Bad as the situation is, however,

the outlook is not so gloomy as it might be. The people, of those of them who have the money, are fast getting over their old-time ideas about education, and are beginning to learn that an educated community is a better and more prosperous community in every respect than one where the masses are ignorant. Seventy years ago there were only 123 public schools in South Carolina, and the appropriation for them was but \$37,000 a year. The schools increased very slowly—not much faster than the white population until the outbreak of the war, when they were virtually discontinued. In 1876 the school fund had increased to \$189,352, and the number of schools to 2,483, while the white pupils were 46,444 and the colored 55,352. Last year the schools numbered 2,973, the fund had grown to \$357,415 and the pupils increased to 61,219 whites, and 72,833 colored. These figures indicate that the state is fast becoming Americanized in the matter of free popular education. When schools are out provided the failure can be attributed to inability rather than want of inclination. If the south can be taught alone she will reform herself. It will take time to accomplish as much as has been done in the more prosperous north, but the rapid advance made in late years, and the evident awakening of the people to their duty to themselves and coming generations, are broad enough promises that the future will be satisfactory.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

## FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

## EXTRA SESSION.

## SENATE.

Washington, 19.—Kellogg renewed his resolution for information respecting department appointees, their native state, etc.

Plumb moved an amendment, adding the number of years appointees had served as volunteers. The amended resolution was then adopted.

Executive session.

After executive session, Hawley offered a resolution, which was laid over for future action, suspending for the remainder of the present session so much of rule 22 as provides for the final question of advancing and consenting to nominations shall not be put on the same day on which they are received or reported from committees.

All New York nominations received to-day were reported back from the judiciary and commerce committees favorably, and placed on the calendar for action by the Senate to-morrow. The nomination of Chandler was also placed on the calendar without recommendation.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Mrs. Garfield continues to improve.

The monetary conference at Paris will soon adjourn until June 30th.

The Kurdish chief, Abdallah, is preparing another incursion into Persia.

Five per cents presented for continuance at 3½ per cent. to date, \$174,000.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Elmer assumes the duties of his office to-day.

The rumor that St. Petersburg is undermined in several places is in a measure confirmed.

Gladstone reappeared in the House of Commons on Thursday evening and was much cheered.

Bayard and Cameron were appointed by the Senate to learn the President's further pleasure.

England has received from France an invitation for negotiations for the renewal of a treaty of commerce.

Nobokoff, minister of justice, St. Petersburg, has resigned, and Robostoff has been appointed to succeed him.

Robertson announces his intention to continue in the performance of his senatorial duties during the remainder of the session.

All clauses of the convention which arranged the details for a final settlement of the Greek question, were adopted at a meeting of ambassadors, at Constantinople, on Thursday.

Debate on the second reading of the bill is proceeding in the English House of Commons. Farnell's going from the house with about eighteen of his followers, without voting, was greeted with derision.

At a meeting of the directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, resolutions were adopted providing for an extension of the road from Kalada to Portland, and on the Tacoma branch, from Snake River to Tacoma.

The executive committee of the Independent Republican association, New York, have issued an address to the legislature advising against the re-election of Conkling and Platt and say they are not fit to be United States Senators.

Latest dispatches from Washington state that the prevailing opinion among senators seems to be that the re-election of Conkling and Platt will be re-elected. One of them said on Thursday that the "Half Breeds" at Albany are doing their blowing now, but when it comes to voting they will be small and weak.

Three of the five New York nominations recently withdrawn in order to advance the consideration of the Robertson case, were returned to the Senate on Thursday, and the other two are replaced with names which further indicate that the President has no desire to follow up this triumph vindictively.

## Stage Robbery.

Denver, 19.—Del Norte special: The westbound coach was stopped last night, twenty-four miles east of Lake City, by three road robbers. Before ordering a stop the robbers fired three shots, dangerously wounding Frank Bartlett, a Denver and Rio Grande engineer, then robbed him of \$100 and a gold watch, and took the treasure pouch and all the mail sacks. The passengers inside were unharmed. Citizens of Del Norte offer \$750 and the Denver and Rio Grande Railway \$500 reward for the capture of the robbers.

## Railroad Inspection.

Cleveland, O., 19.—The Duke of Suburrian and suite, en route for the Pacific Coast on a railroad inspection trip, has been here to-day and left to-night.

## A Search Expedition.

San Francisco, 19.—Portland dispatch: The revenue cutter Richard Rush will leave Astoria to-morrow morning in search of the State of California.

## Brutal Murder.

New York, 19.—Jennie Wilson, a homeless woman, was found, nearly naked, in a cellar, and taken to the hospital, where, as she was about to die, it was discovered that she had been beaten and bruised to death. She inculpated some Italian.

## A Forgery.

New York, 19.—Abraham Sellers has been discovered in a \$6,000 forgery on the Nassau Bank. He was a book keeper, old and tried. The national police suspect more forgeries, but he denies.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS

May 19, 1881.

## VALLEY HOUSE

Part of J. H. Haverly's "Widow Beatty" Comedy Company; J. C. Mitchell and wife, B. W. Davis, P. A. Carlgren, Jordan; W. A. Cooper, Birmingham; J. O. O'Connell, San Francisco; D. M. Finley, New York; D. E. Evans, Castle Valley; Mrs. B. Worthington, Grantville; M. E. Anson, S. T. Thompson, Denver.

## WALKER HOUSE.

J. J. Fernald, H. B. Compton, Frisco; F. B. McCune, Park City; C. B. Bishop and wife, C. J. Bishop, Miss H. Vincent, Baltimore; R. M. Barnard and wife, W. H. Oudworth, Boston; J. E. Deane and wife, San Francisco; J. K. Kiffin, New York; G. R. Layitt, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. G. H. Osgood, Foshan, China; Wm. Fossenden, Boston; E. E. Gray, Philadelphia; R. D. Rhodes, Park City; W. M. Barrows, P. E. Connor, Stockton; F. B. F. Rhodes, Sandy; W. Benadict, H. M. Sander, F. T. Martin, New York; C. M. Root, Hartford, Conn.; D. W. Hall, Chicago; A. H. Wilson, Omaha; W. F. Merrill and wife, Brooklyn; R. M. Miller, New York; W. M. Clark, Rich; D. B. Ingle and wife, H. C. Greeley and wife, Clinton, Mass.; Mrs. S. M. Smith, Las Vegas, N. J.; H. Hill and wife, Mrs. I. Hill, Kewauka; V. G. Samuels, St. Louis; W. Carroll, Ogden; A. A. Platts, H. M. Walt, Boston; L. S. Austin, Germania.

## CLIFT HOUSE.

J. Mack, J. Lightburn, Park City; H. Hansen, Bingham; T. Anderson, Ogden; J. Walsh, Silver Reef; W. Nash, America; can Fort.

## WHITE HOUSE.

J. Lucas, Omaha; W. J. McDonald, A. Leith, Mrs. Thompson, Park City; E. Dalton, Ogden; J. J. Miller, Ephraim; E. H. Pierce, Brigham City; H. Parry, Ogden; O. W. Williams, Fort Douglas; E. Taylor and wife, Mrs. Whitbeck and daughter, Juab.

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